

## You Can Learn Every Day

The dampers of your heating plant were put there to control the fire. They have to be operated as the outside temperature changes to keep your house comfortable. Why not do it automatically? Run your plant the most economical way. Fuel costs money, don't waste it. If your dampers are not right, we will remedy it. Let us install

## MINNEAPOLIS HEAT REGULATOR

in your home on thirty days' trial.

There is no obligation if we don't help you.

This instrument is backed by the guarantee of the New York Tribune.

Let's Talk It Over. Call Phone or Write

Clarence O. Baring  
New York Distributor  
100 Broadway  
Telephone 5388 or 600

Tested and Endorsed by the Tribune Institute

Telephone 5388 or 600

Telephone 5388 or 600

Telephone 5388 or 600

Telephone 5388 or 600

Telephone 5388 or 600

Telephone 5388 or 600

Telephone 5388 or 600

Telephone 5388 or 600

Telephone 5388 or 600

Telephone 5388 or 600

Telephone 5388 or 600

Telephone 5388 or 600

Telephone 5388 or 600

Telephone 5388 or 600

Telephone 5388 or 600

Telephone 5388 or 600

Telephone 5388 or 600

Telephone 5388 or 600

Telephone 5388 or 600

Telephone 5388 or 600

Telephone 5388 or 600

Telephone 5388 or 600

Telephone 5388 or 600

Telephone 5388 or 600

Telephone 5388 or 600

Telephone 5388 or 600

Telephone 5388 or 600

Telephone 5388 or 600

Telephone 5388 or 600

Telephone 5388 or 600

Telephone 5388 or 600

Telephone 5388 or 600

Telephone 5388 or 600

Telephone 5388 or 600

Telephone 5388 or 600

Telephone 5388 or 600

Telephone 5388 or 600

Telephone 5388 or 600

Telephone 5388 or 600

Telephone 5388 or 600

Telephone 5388 or 600

Telephone 5388 or 600

Telephone 5388 or 600

Telephone 5388 or 600

Telephone 5388 or 600

Telephone 5388 or 600

Telephone 5388 or 600

Telephone 5388 or 600

Telephone 5388 or 600

Telephone 5388 or 600

Telephone 5388 or 600

Telephone 5388 or 600

Telephone 5388 or 600

Telephone 5388 or 600

Telephone 5388 or 600

Telephone 5388 or 600

Telephone 5388 or 600

## Biggest Still Yet Discovered Is Seized in Raid

**Dry Agents Smash Way Into East Side Building and Find Plant of 300 Gallons a Day Capacity**

**Made Gin From Alcohol Equipped With a Dormitory and Arms for Employees; Only One Is Captured**

The biggest and best equipped moonshine plant yet discovered in this country was revealed yesterday when Chris J. Fortman, chief city prohibition enforcement agent, and eight men crashed into a three-story building at 400 East 118th Street.

The entire building was devoted to the manufacture of illicit gin from denatured alcohol. The capacity was 300 gallons a day at the time the raid was made, but a new still, ready for assembling, showed that business had been brisk and the capacity of the plant was to be increased.

There was a dormitory in the building in which the force of employees slept when on duty, each with a revolver at hand. The dormitory had been watching the place for a week. For the most part it was in operation only at night and when they broke in only one man was in the building.

He was on the third floor, into which the agents dropped through the scuttle. When all nine of them had dropped to the floor and were hearing about the denatured gin, the sole occupant of the building gave a running leap, caught the combing of the scuttle and pulled himself to the roof.

**Captured in Roof Chase**  
One of the raiders, Agent Maxwell, chased him for half a block over the roofs of tenements and captured him. He said he was Vincenzo Dirosi, of 2390 First Avenue.

The raiders found the street door of the building locked and burst it in. At each floor the doors giving on the hall were of massive construction and heavily bolted. The head of the stairs leading to the roof was more vulnerable, however, and the enforcement agents chose that route, being confident that the distillery was on the top floor.

Their confidence was justified. When they switched on the lights they saw three copper stills, each six feet high and each of a capacity of 100 gallons a day. Another still, cradled as it had come from the manufacturer, was awaiting assembling and installation.

There was no mash, always a source of danger to the moonshiner because of the difficulty of disposing of it. The efforts of the distillers being confined to the redistillation of denatured alcohol for the manufacture of gin.

**Counterfeit Stamps Seized**  
An extensive and well-equipped bottling plant, furnished with the equipment, and there was evidence that an expert engraver and printer were connected with it also, as counterfeit revenue stamps were found in abundance, as were labels in imitation of those of a first grade grocer.

Many of the bottles already bore the bogus labels and were ready for filling and marketing. In another department were found thirty-five-gallon cans of gin, which convinced Fortman that the distillery dealt with wholesalers as well as retailers.

The workers departing for their holiday had left behind them their revolvers, two of which were found in each man's bunk.

"I have information," said Fortman, "on which we will have further arrests in this case. I am unable to say how long this alcohol plant had been in operation. Its capacity was sufficient to flood a small community with poisonous alcohol in a short time."

Fred Libby, confessed owner of the illicit distillery at 3005 Bainbridge Avenue, opposite Woodlawn Cemetery, the Bronx, surrendered himself yesterday. He was away from his still when Agents "Izzy" Einstein and "Moe" Smith, disguised as grave diggers, raided the place.

**Produced 120 Gallons a Day**  
Arrested before Federal Judge Webb, Libby pleaded guilty. Judge Webb, who comes from North Carolina, said he knew considerable about the moonshine business, and from this knowledge he would say that Libby had "some outfit." Libby's still had been operating nine months and produced 120 gallons of alcohol from stale bread mash each day. Libby said he had never been in prison before. He said he had been a railroad man, but the illicit liquor trade in the Bronx offered him a chance to get rich and he succumbed to temptation.

Judge Webb immediately sentenced him to six months in prison and fined him \$500. The still was ordered destroyed.

Raiders yesterday visited eight cafes and restaurants, arrested nine summonses and made four arrests.

District Attorney Maloy, of Richmond Borough, last night denied he had given out information to the effect that he had identified a "Brooklyn alderman" in a bootleg deal. "There is no truth whatever to the story," he said, "excepting an attempt was made here to rob a warehouse and the police frustrated it about a week ago. I never had anything to do with the Brooklyn alderman, and I know of no such suspect."

**Jersey Senate Passes 5 Dry Enforcement Bills**  
**Democratic Amendments Offered to Liberalize New Liquor Law All Defeated**

TRENTON, March 7.—After voting down amendments proposed by Senator Simpson, Democrat of Hudson County, to make more liberal the search and seizure provisions and to lessen the punishment for possession of light wines and beer, the New Jersey Senate to-night passed the series of five bills which are designed to curtail the state's new prohibition enforcement machinery.

The debate was brief. Senator White merely proposing passage of the bills, which he explained would place the Van Ness act, recently declared unconstitutional.

Senator Simpson offered numerous amendments. He urged that his proposed substitution of the word "ten" in place of "five" per cent "would allow the state authorities to distinguish in prosecutions under the act between whisky and light wine and beer violators. Another would remove the right of search and seizure of automobiles without a search warrant."

Senator Simpson declared that the prohibition amendment had caused great contempt for the law and that "farmers now use cream separators to separate whisky from cider." The amendments were defeated and the five bills passed 15 to 2. Senator Smith, Republican, of Passaic, voting with Simpson against the bills.

## Cohan Wins Legal Bout With Robert Hilliard

**Counsel Agree George Is Patriot and Fine Actor and Jury Says He Needn't Pay \$50,000**

George M. Cohan got the decision yesterday in a brief but spirited legal bout in the Supreme Court with Robert C. Hilliard, who sued to recover \$50,000 for Cohan's alleged failure to keep an oral agreement to rewrite the play "Honest John O'Brien" for Hilliard.

Cohan said he never promised such a thing and denied the Hilliard version that the promise was a part of the purchase by Cohan of the play "A Prince There Was," in which Hilliard had appeared. Cohan, on the other hand, having appeared in "Honest John O'Brien." The Cohan version was that he paid Hilliard and William Elliott \$25,000 for "A Prince There Was," and assumed no obligations under that transaction.

A jury in the Supreme Court rendered a verdict in favor of Cohan. Moses L. Malevinsky, counsel for Cohan, in his address to the jury extolled the patriotism and genius of the client and asked for a verdict that Cohan did not break his given word.

Former Judge W. M. K. O'Leary, attorney for Hilliard, did not allow his adversary, Mr. Malevinsky, to outstrip him in praise for Cohan. "Mr. Cohan is a patriot and I do not dispute his right to wave at every performance," said Mr. O'Leary, who insisted, however, that the patriotism of the defendant for his dramatic genius hadn't anything to do with the case.

Justice Ford refused to set the verdict aside.

**Both Cotton 'Changes Face' Rigid Inquiry**

(Continued from page one)

larger amount of cotton is sold in one day than exists in the United States." Cotton Dealers Explained

The witness answered by saying that in 1920 the cotton crop was 11,500,000 bales and that during 1921 the New York Cotton Exchange traded in between 50,000,000 and 60,000,000 bales.

Asked to explain why the New York Cotton Exchange could not handle units of less than 100 bales, the witness said:

"It would be dangerous for any little producer to deal on the New York Cotton Exchange, unless he had abundant resources and credit. He must have at least \$50,000 free capital in order to protect himself in the fluctuations in the market and in order to supply capital to protect his margin every day."

"In other words," remarked the Chief Magistrate, "the speculative danger is so great that small producers should not play the game?"

Mr. Marsh replied that the producer could not lose if he had financial resources to see him through.

The witness said he did not know, aside from Kearsley, that another cotton exchange existed in this city, in which cotton could be dealt in in quantities less than 100-bale units. Mr. Marsh said, for this reason, of course, that the American Cotton Exchange, which traded in ten-bale units and that during November it had dealt in 2,000,000 bales of cotton.

**Insect Might Shut Exchange**  
Chief Magistrate McAdoo was interested in learning what would happen to the New York Cotton Exchange if the cotton crop were caught up by the boll weevil or bought up and held by John D. Rockefeller. Mr. Marsh said the exchange would close its doors the next morning.

Asked by Mr. Battle to give a definition of the term "squeeze," the cotton expert said it was a slang phrase and had to do with forcing a delivery of cotton when the market did not want to sell. To be "squeezed," the witness said, was unprofitable.

In response to a question by Mr. Battle, Mr. Marsh said that the New York Cotton Exchange did not refer to the public daily the actual number of bale transactions because the rule had proved inadequate.

"Why should it be any more difficult for you to report your day's trading than the New York Stock Exchange, which renders daily reports?" inquired Chief Magistrate McAdoo.

It is difficult to get an accurate report of the volume of business," the witness responded.

When Mr. Marsh explained that the New York Cotton Exchange had only 402 members and the chief magistrate suggested that it paralyze members who refused to support transactions, the witness replied that the advisory committee of the exchange was unable to examine the books of members because the courts had intervened.

**Legislative Aid Suggested**  
"Why don't you ask the Legislature as a protection to the public?" demanded Chief Magistrate McAdoo.

"I can answer that question," said the witness.

Mr. Battle suggested that the statistics could be available by duplicating the compulsory reports of the internal revenue department.

"Could you make it a rule that they give you a duplicate copy?" asked the court.

"We could not force them," Mr. Marsh replied.

"Strikes me queer," commented Chief Magistrate McAdoo, "that you can't get those reports. The business is not a criminal one, that they should be afraid to send in their reports."

Mr. Marsh was asked to explain the operations of the clearing house, which is a third party connected with the exchange, and which, he said, was for the purpose of closing transactions daily.

"The statistics of your volume of business are available there," said the magistrate.

"I know," replied the witness, "but the clearing house is under the strictest injunction of secrecy. It never disclosed the business of members. Its institution was impossible until it was constructed that it would not disclose business."

## Day Warns of Flood of Poison Liquor Sold by Drug Stores

**100 wine gallons of spirits and fifty gallons of wine each quarter and on affidavit that their proper trade demands it they can get as much more good liquor as is necessary. I believe many druggists, attracted by large profits, have been selling all the good liquors at fancy prices and replenishing their stocks from bootleggers' stores."**

Following are verbatim extracts from the reports of chemists who analyzed the suspected samples:

"Sample in an opaque alcohol, probably young and carelessly distilled."

"Contains redistilled denatured alcohol."

"Alcohol unsuitable for drinking purposes."

"Contains a sediment of a black color, indicating redistilled denatured alcohol."

"Wood alcohol absent. Glycerine present. Made from redistilled denatured alcohol."

being retained to answer inquiries coming into the office. The original estimate of the assets in the neighborhood of \$500,000 is now believed to represent the actual value of the assets, depending upon final location of merchandise behind the company's paper which is distributed among several banks and banking institutions. Some collateral business supposedly well secured loans has proved more apparent than real, due partly to a decline in value.

At the offices of Rosenberg, Ball & Marvin, 74 Broadway, counsel for the receivers, it was said that the unsecured creditors, whose claims run into several million dollars, would have to depend largely upon the liquidation of the assets of the company.

An officer of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, which had been represented as holding more than \$2,000,000 of the firm's paper, said that the liquidation of the assets of the company, which had been involved only to the extent that it had purchased in the open market less than \$100,000 of bills originated by the company, would be entirely dependent upon the form of bankers' acceptances, rather than rediscountable paper, and was secured by endorsement of two banks standing between the Reserve Bank and the firm. Counsel for the receivers said that the inquiry that has been started was refused, but it was established that the bank did not inflate it.

**Broker-Attorney Arrested**  
Joseph E. Dorn, of the brokerage firm of J. E. Dorn & Co., of 2 Rector Street, and also a lawyer, was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Murphy in an action brought against him by Miss Elizabeth Harrison, of 100 Orange Street, who is suing to recover \$10,000 for securities which she alleges the defendant obtained from her as collateral and then sold. Miss Harrison alleges the sale was without her authority and that she was fraudulently deprived of her securities. Dorn was released in \$5,000 bail.

Miss Harrison was the owner of 825 profit-sharing certificates of the Mid-Continent Trading and Refining Company, of Cleveland. In December, 1921, she was advised that an owner of these certificates was entitled to an allotment of stock and that the Dorn company was the agent for this issue of stock.

One Simpson, of J. E. Dorn & Co., called on Miss Harrison and told her the shares would be sold on the curb at 100 cents and might be sold under her allotment and that these shares, which she could buy for \$5 apiece, would have a ready market at \$7.50 each. Miss Harrison subscribed for Mid-Continent stock and Simpson suggested that she deposit collateral. Miss Harrison says she put up three bonds of the Island Oil and Transportation Company, valued at \$1,000 each. Before he left, according to Miss Harrison, Simpson had her sign a pink slip on which was printed "Simpson has agreed to sell for me."

Later Miss Simpson was told she would not be allowed to sell the Mid-Continent stock at once.

Simpson called again. This time he was accompanied by a man who called himself Brooks. They informed the woman investor that the woman in New York had backed out of an agreement to buy 1,500 shares of Mid-Continent and that Mr. Dorn was kind enough to let her have the shares at \$7.50 each if she would agree to let Dorn have them back at \$7.50. Miss Harrison agreed to buy, which of course meant additional collateral. The plaintiff also signed another pink slip giving Simpson authority to sell for her.

Miss Harrison deposited two more Island Oil bonds, some French bonds and twenty shares of Crowell Publishing Company preferred, besides other securities for her own purchase. Later she went to Dorn and demanded back her collateral, and he, it is alleged, told her the securities had been sent to Cleveland.

Miss Harrison says she learned later that her collateral was sold, although it was understood that the selling order applied to the Mid-Continent stock and not to the collateral.

The storm came after two days of unusually warm weather.

**Captain Peel Pleads Guilty Admits Defrauding British Racetrack Bookmakers**

(From The Tribune's European Bureau. Copyright, 1922, New York Tribune Inc.)

LONDON, March 7.—Captain Owen Peel, son-in-law of Sir Robert Jardine, pleaded guilty to-day in Old Bailey Court to charges brought by the Post Office Department of attempting to defraud racetrack bookmakers by ante-dating telegrams. The postal authorities charged that Peel, after learning the result of a race, would telegraph his bookmaker to bet on the winning horse, and then ante-date his telegram so as to make it appear that the message was sent prior to the race.

Captain Peel's wife pleaded not guilty to the same charges, but the judge decided that the cases against her should proceed. Peel's plea of guilty took the court by surprise.

**Will Pass on Assets Of Childs & Joseph Creditors to Meet Tomorrow to Determine Means to Face Liabilities of \$9,000,000**

Another meeting of the creditors of Childs & Joseph, exporters and importers, of 60 Wall Street, who went into receivership on January 13, will be held to-morrow morning at the office of John T. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy, at 235 Broadway, to determine what assets are available to meet the firm's liabilities, now estimated at close to \$9,000,000. The examination of Harris R. Childs and Hugo S. Joseph, members of the firm, which was started before the referee on February 21 and continued a week later, will be extended, a special effort being planned to ascertain what funds they have withdrawn from the business during the last fourteen months.

Affairs of the company were found to be in such bad shape by Herman Eggers, the receiver, that the business has been virtually discontinued, only a sufficient number of the employees

sweeps the bowels naturally, cleansing and purging the intestine, treating without irritation or discomfort! Realize, too, that the regular use of Kellogg's Bran will clear up a pimply complexion and it will free the breath from disagreeable stomach odors. At least two tablespoons should be eaten daily, and as much more as needed for relief of chronic cases.

Kellogg's Bran, cooked and krumbed, is served as a cereal, or it can be sprinkled over your favorite cereal, its nutlike flavor giving a delightful zest to breakfast! Kellogg's Bran is delicious in raisin bread, muffins, pancakes, gravies, etc.

Start the family eating Kellogg's Bran tomorrow morning! Kellogg's Bran will actually build up the kiddies' legs, fine, robust health! Your grocer has it.

## 'Boy Plunger' in Bucketshop and \$200,000 Gone

**Girard Bank Attache Sought When Half Million Fund of U. of P. Institute in His Charge Is Found Looted**

**'Easy Mark' in Dier House Young Philadelphian's Note to Mother Says Outlawed Concerns Got His Money**

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—A nation-wide hunt is under way for Walter A. Unger, twenty-seven years old, employee of the Girard National Bank, who is accused of raiding the \$500,000 trust fund of the Thomas W. Evans Dental Institute and Museum of the University of Pennsylvania and sinking upward of \$200,000 in negotiable securities and cash in speculations in bucketshops. Faced with the necessity of giving an account of the fund of which he had personal charge as assistant treasurer of the institute, Unger is said to have fled twenty-four hours before he was to appear before the board of trustees. Not content with rifling a safety deposit box containing negotiable bonds which he fed to crooked brokerage houses, some of which failed recently, Unger is said to have drawn \$12,000 in cash before he disappeared.

The extent of the alleged looting by the "boy plunger" as he was known on the stock market, may never be known. Books and records are said to have disappeared or been defaced, and the last account entered by Unger in a general ledger that has been found is dated January, 1921. From that time, it is believed, Unger plunged into a hopeless financial war, gave up all efforts to keep a proper accounting and desperately used his wits against his superiors and managed to conceal for more than a year his alleged defalcations.

His direct superior and sponsor was Francis B. Reeves, eighty-year-old treasurer of the institute, to whom he was confidential secretary. Mr. Reeves is chairman of the board of directors of the Girard National Bank and a former president, who for several years, because of his age, has not taken an active part in the bank's affairs. He apparently trusted the handling of the funds of the Dental Institute to his assistant.

Although in a note to his widowed mother, a few hours after he had disappeared last Wednesday, Unger, who lived in Harbortown, near Wynwood, said he was going West to start life anew, detectives engaged by the trustees believe that his note was written to throw them off the trail, and that he may be making for a South American port or possibly fleeing to Europe. He got a twenty-four hour start on his pursuit.

How the young man's systematic raids on the trust fund are intertwined with frenzied stock speculation, how he continued despoiling his own, his bonds, and even touched \$150,000 worth of mortgages also in his custody, according to allegations, began to come to light as detectives and accountants started delving into the muddled accounts and activities of Unger.

It was disclosed that he was one of the heaviest speculators and "easy marks" of Dier & Co., a brokerage house which failed recently. In the note to his mother, Unger said that this firm and "other bucket shops" had gotten all of his money.

An far back as October, 1919, Unger began buying stock through the Dier concern. His speculations began growing, calls for margin became insistent and the youth, using the name of his sister, is said to have fed the market the gilt-edged securities from the trust fund in his charge. The girl, Miss Anna Unger, did not know her brother used her name in these transactions. It is believed that at least

Although in a note to his widowed mother, a few hours after he had disappeared last Wednesday, Unger, who lived in Harbortown, near Wynwood, said he was going West to start life anew, detectives engaged by the trustees believe that his note was written to throw them off the trail, and that he may be making for a South American port or possibly fleeing to Europe. He got a twenty-four hour start on his pursuit.

How the young man's systematic raids on the trust fund are intertwined with frenzied stock speculation, how he continued despoiling his own, his bonds, and even touched \$150,000 worth of mortgages also in his custody, according to allegations, began to come to light as detectives and accountants started delving into the muddled accounts and activities of Unger.

It was disclosed that he was one of the heaviest speculators and "easy marks" of Dier & Co., a brokerage house which failed recently. In the note to his mother, Unger said that this firm and "other bucket shops" had gotten all of his money.

An far back as October, 1919, Unger began buying stock through the Dier concern. His speculations began growing, calls for margin became insistent and the youth, using the name of his sister, is said to have fed the market the gilt-edged securities from the trust fund in his charge. The girl, Miss Anna Unger, did not know her brother used her name in these transactions. It is believed that at least

Although in a note to his widowed mother, a few hours after he had disappeared last Wednesday, Unger, who lived in Harbortown, near Wynwood, said he was going West to start life anew, detectives engaged by the trustees believe that his note was written to throw them off the trail, and that he may be making for a South American port or possibly fleeing to Europe. He got a twenty-four hour start on his pursuit.

How the young man's systematic raids on the trust fund are intertwined with frenzied stock speculation, how he continued despoiling his own, his bonds, and even touched \$150,000 worth of mortgages also in his custody, according to allegations, began to come to light as detectives and accountants started delving into the muddled accounts and activities of Unger.

It was disclosed that he was one of the heaviest speculators and "easy marks" of Dier & Co., a brokerage house which failed recently. In the note to his mother, Unger